

WHO TOLD FORGERS OF INDICTMENTS?

Employee of the District Attorney's
Office May Have Posted
Lloyds Swindlers.

No Doubt That McAdam, Anthony
and Vandergaw Were Informed of
Grand Jury's Action.

OTHER INSURANCE MEN WATCHED.

Evidence Against Users and Issuers of
Bogus Charters in Hand, but Will
Not Be Used for the
Present.

The work of securing the evidence with which to convict the manufacturers of bogus charters for Lloyds insurance companies is still being vigorously prosecuted by the State and county authorities. Just now, however, the officials are devoting most of their attention to a search for the person who gave McAdam, Anthony and Vandergaw the "tip" on which they fled the city.

The men were indicted one week ago and warrants for their arrest were issued the next day. They were given to Detective Sergeant Cuff and McNaught and they at once began a search for the men. They have been searching ever since and the indicted men are yet free. McAdam was seen downtown on the day the indictment was found, and at the same time Anthony was in his Brooklyn office. The next day Anthony left the city and McAdam and Vandergaw disappeared.

The families of the latter men profess not to know where they are. Mrs. Anthony says her husband is in St. Louis. Anthony's clerk says his employer is in San Francisco.

That some one warned them of their danger is regarded as certain by the District Attorney and his assistants. Until they find the leak in their office and are able to stop it no more indictments will be returned, though the evidence has been secured to warrant it.

MANY IMPLICATED IN FORGERIES.
A dozen men have been implicated in various degrees in the manufacture of bogus charters and are being closely watched, as are those who were connected with the Lloyds which have failed recently after receiving large sums as premiums. These usually retired from business as soon as a fire loss for any considerable sum was reported.

After going out of business in the name of one company, these men were promptly reorganized under another name and resume the hunt for premiums. The instances of such practice are so numerous that the officials now conducting the investigations say the Tombs will be filled to overflowing when they get their drag net out.

Among the men now turning State's evidence and working to secure testimony against their former companions is Mark Hart. He formerly had an office at No. 27 Pine street, where he took in premiums and issued policies. Not long ago he was dispossessed of not paying his rent. Since then he has had no regular office and devoted most of his time to securing evidence for Deputy Attorney-General Richards and Assistant District Attorney Battle.

MARK HART'S RECORD.
Before he went into the business of organizing Lloyds insurance companies Hart was president of the Long Island Co-operative Fire Insurance Company, with offices at No. 371 Fulton street, Brooklyn. George H. Kesner was secretary. Samuel Welch, who is a brother-in-law of Hart, was treasurer. The company filed in the Hall of Records, Brooklyn, a list of twenty-five directors, with the amount of their subscriptions. The amounts ranged from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

Subsequently some of these swore that they never signed the list and did not know such a company was in existence. The incorporation papers, filed at Albany, certified that \$50,000 capital stock had been paid in. When the company failed it was known that not a cent had been paid in at the time of the filing of the papers.

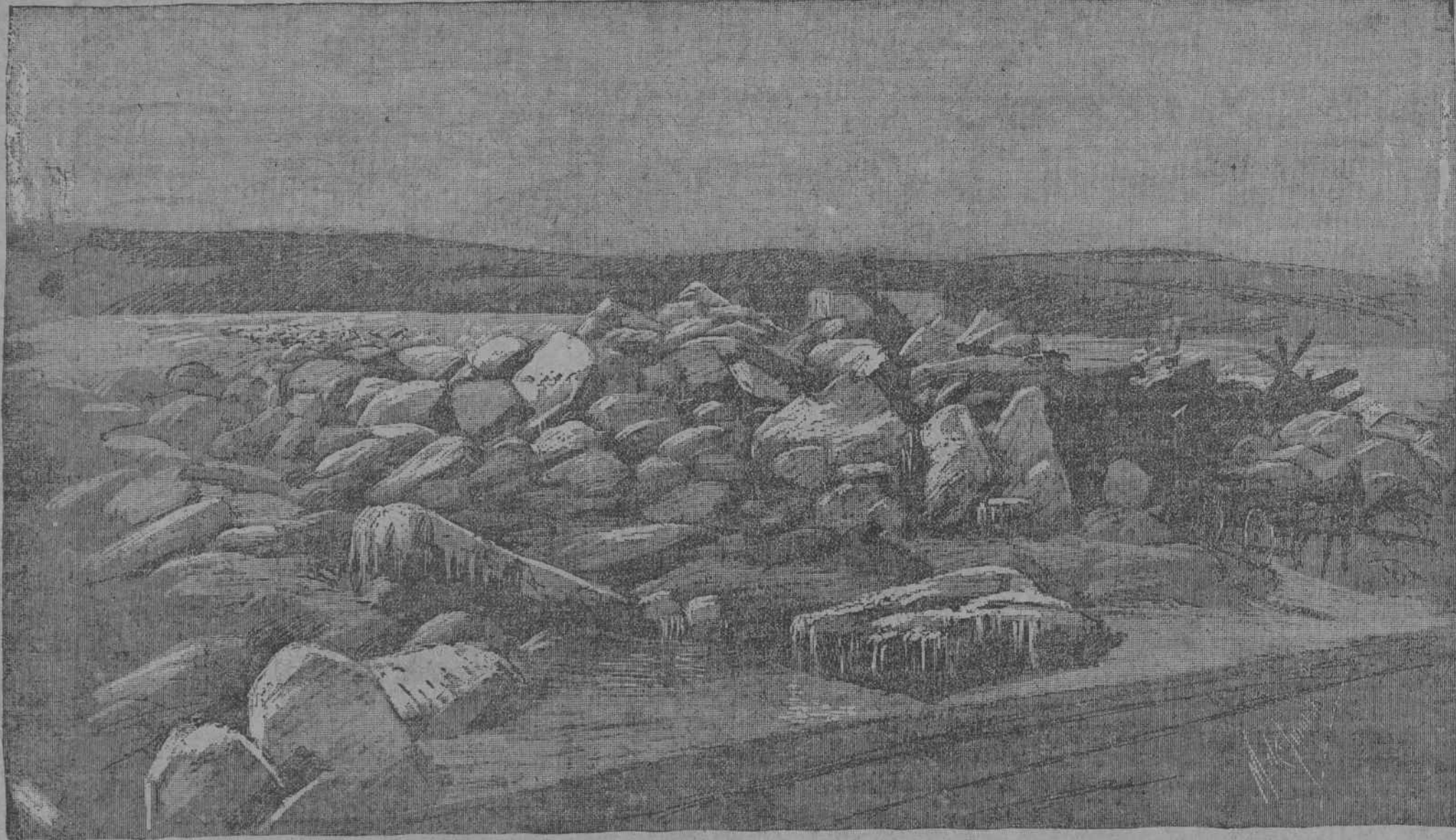
After the Long Island Co-operative Company failed Hart became associated with the Empire State Lloyds Fire Association, and for a time was associated with it as an underwriter and lawyer. The charter of the company was one of those manufactured by Anthony. Associated with Hart in the management of the company was Joseph Hegeman, the convict, who is also helping the State in securing evidence against the forgers. After a few losses had been sustained the company went out of business, leaving many policy holders in the lurch.

FAILED TO PAY CLAIMS.
The Brooklyn Lloyds, which came into existence about the same time as the Empire State, had some of the same men connected with it and secured its charter from Anthony. Many policies were issued by this company, nearly all of them on property in villages in the northern and western parts of this State. At first a few of the losses were paid. Then they became too numerous and the company went out of business. At present there are nearly \$25,000 in claims unpaid.

Among the charters which are now being used in this city as the basis for an insurance business is one which McAdam hawked about the streets two weeks ago, and offered to half a dozen firms before he was able to dispose of it. This charter is the Columbus, and is the one for which Anthony had the policy blanks printed by E. Coffin, of John and Dutch streets, in March, 1894, one of which was antedated so as to appear as if issued in 1892.

Before that time McAdam had tried in vain to sell the charter, but for some reason failed. None of the people to whom he offered it would buy it at any terms. At first McAdam wanted \$5,000 for the charter. As time passed on and he could not sell it he reduced his price until he was ready to take \$2,000. Among the persons to whom he offered the charter was the firm of Owens & Phillips, of No. 63 Nassau street. This firm was ready to buy a charter, providing it was a good one, and the members told McAdam to bring people who had signed the original agreement to their office, so that the statements in the agreement could be verified. To this McAdam demurred. He said that, although the men lived in this city, it would be very inconvenient to get them together.

McADAM OFFERED AFFIDAVITS.
He was ready, however, to furnish affidavits to anything that Owens & Phillips wished. The members of the firm insisted that they wanted to see the original signers of the statement in person. They said that if a man forced a charter it was not unlikely that he would be ready to force affidavits to support it. In spite of the fact that he could not sell on any other terms,



The Ice Gorge in the Hudson River at Stuyvesant.

The waters of the upper Hudson are still locked in the embrace of the ice king. Bold, rugged arctic scenery now meets the eye where, seven days ago, the smooth current swept seaward. Yesterday the wind that has blown steadily for five days moderated and the sky began to clear. The natives and the railroad people became frightened at that, and made prophecies of a still more merciless devastation to follow in the rain's track. But at evening the rain had not come, and they rested easier. Trains on the main line of the Central ran through on the single track, and there were no great delays. An hour was about the extent of a train's deviation from the schedule. All over the ice-choked river were parties of unfortunates whose movable property had been washed out into the frozen current. They didn't find many of their lost goods. The plan to dynamite the gorge at Stuyvesant was not carried into effect, as had been anticipated.

McAdam refused to produce the men, and the deal fell through.

After this the charter was offered to A. E. Leithbridge, then in business in the Cotton Exchange, but now at No. 58 Pine street. Mr. Leithbridge also was ready to buy if he could be satisfied that the charter was genuine. For some reason McAdam did not produce his proof, and the deal fell through.

Several other firms were given a chance to buy the charter, but did not do so, and McAdam and his luckless charter became the subject of many a joke. At last he succeeded in disposing of it for a much smaller sum than he had asked. Its name was changed several times, and now, in an other guise, it is the basis for an insurance business.

"I remember when McAdam wanted to sell us the charter," said Mr. Owens, of Owens & Phillips. "It was about two years ago, and we were ready to buy if we were satisfied that the charter was genuine. For some reason he would not bring the men who signed the original agreement. He said they were living and in the city, but refused to produce them. If we would tell him what we wanted to ask of the men he said he would bring affidavits from them, satisfactorily answering the questions."

"We did not want to do business in that way, and refused to have anything more to do with the charter."

MR. COMSTOCK IS ANGRY.

Filled with Wrath Because the Evidence
of His Agents Was
Disregarded.

"Judge Hudson is not fit to occupy a seat upon the Bench," said Mr. Anthony Comstock, secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice yesterday. The wrath of the celebrated morality renovator had been aroused by the discharge in the Jersey City Court Thursday of Charles Fletcher and John Leen, charged by Comstock's agents with exhibiting photographs which retailed immoral songs and stories.

"The prisoners, against whom we obtained evidence," continued Comstock, "had been travelling about the country exhibiting the foul photographs for more than two years. It was their policy not to remain long in one place, but we had a little difficulty at last in landing them. That they should have been discharged is an outrage and a shame. There is great difficulty in catching this class of offenders, and if this sort of judicial impediment is to be encountered we might as well let them alone. We had the most unimpeachable evidence. It was even arranged so that the detective who made the arrest, heard the foul songs and recitations."

THE POSTAL SERVICE IN DEBT.

Millions of Official Postage Stamps Used
Is the Cause.

Washington, March 6.—The Post Office Department has prepared a statement of the aggregate number of official postage stamps furnished the Executive Department during the whole period of their issue, from May 29, 1873, to June 10, 1884. This statement shows that the Post Office Department cannot make its receipts cover its expenditures, because it carries the expenses of other departments.

The denominations of stamps used range from one cent to \$20. With the exception of the Post Office Department, the Treasury Department is the most extravagant in its mailing matter, averaging over one million dollars in the period mentioned. The War Department follows with nearly one million and the Department of the Interior comes next with over one-half million dollars.

Indians May Vote at Town Elections.
Albany, March 6.—Assemblyman Post introduced a bill to-day providing that adult male members of the Shinnecock tribe of Indians who have lived upon the reservation for the preceding six months may vote at the town elections.

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To-morrow's Journal

will reveal the secrets of a
CONVENT RETREAT.

MORTON'S CAMPAIGN

IN INDIANA.
His Agents Are Making
Strenuous Endeavors to
Woo the Hoosier.

National Committeeman Sutherland, Assisted by New York Talent, Issues Appeal to Voters.

The Empire State's Peculiar Claims for Recognition and Reason Why Indiana Should Aid the Governor.

HIS QUALITIES GLOWINGLY SHOWN.

There Are McKinley Supporters, However, Who Say That Delegates Favorable Only to the Major Will Be Sent to St. Louis.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 6.—The friends of Governor Morton, of New York, who arrived here last night, were in consultation with the anti-McKinley faction till after midnight, and early this morning the conference was renewed.

It was decided to issue an address to the Republicans of Indiana, placing the candidacy of Governor Morton formally before them, and ask that they give the New York candidate a portion of their vote in the National Convention.

The address, which was compiled by National Committeeman Sutherland, assisted by Messrs. Baxter and Alexander, begins with the statement that the Republicans of New York State feel that they have peculiar claims upon the Republicans of the country at large; that the Empire State has been the battle ground in every campaign, and they have brought the State into the Republican column in the face of the most tremendous odds.

The people outside of New York, the address states, know little of the real weight of the burden that the Republicans have had to carry, as the State is not naturally Republican, and for twenty-eight years they were not able to elect a single Governor. Notwithstanding that they have been the minority party, they have been enabled by heroic efforts to carry the State once in eight years for the Republican candidate for the Presidency. The address then compares pluralities in other States and says:

IGNORING NEW YORK.
"In 1888 we came to Chicago a united delegation presenting one whose name is a household word on foreign shores, as well as in every American home, and our votes were cast for Chauncey M. Depew. Again we received the same reply—that New York must be content to bear the burdens of the contest in order that victory might perch upon the banners of the favorite son of Indiana."

"In all these contests the Democratic party has made its fiercest assaults against the Republicans of the Empire State, and every candidate of the Democratic party since 1860 has been actually or practically a resident of the State of New York."

"Having, therefore, been compelled in each succeeding campaign to contend against such tremendous odds, having been the pivotal State in each Presidential election, we feel that the Republicans of the nation owe some debt of gratitude to the Republicans of New York. Realizing that this year, as in all the years of the past, the Republicans of the nation will be anxious to hear from New York in November, we feel that they ought to give to us a courteous hearing in June."

"We believe that we have peculiar claims upon the Republicans of Indiana. In 1888 it was the solid vote of New York for Harrison that rendered his nomination possible in Chicago, and it was the untiring energy of the Republicans in every quarter of our immense territory that drew to the polls the last possible Republican vote, and won over enough Democrats, so that while we lost the State on Governor by 21,000 we

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carried the State for Harrison by 14,000 and gave him the electoral votes, without which he could not have been elected.

HURT IF ARGUMENTS FAIL.
"New York has, therefore, been confidently expecting that at the St. Louis Convention the claims of her candidate would appeal strongly to the hearts as well as to the intelligence of the delegation from Indiana, and we shall be amazed as well as hurt beyond expression, if we should find that all arguments have been foreclosed by the shackling of a single delegate from Indiana."

"New York presents a magnificent candidate, the services of Governor Morton, while they are known in a general way outside of New York, are not understood sufficiently in detail to be fully appreciated. That he has always been a generous giver to every and all worthy objects is well understood; but the fact that he has been a power behind the throne in all things helpful to the interests of his country, State and party for the past forty years, is not so well known. The appreciation in which he has always been held in New York, is always shown when he comes before the people for their suffrage."

FIRST POLITICAL SUCCESS.
In 1875 he ran for Congress in what is known as the "Windsoor" district, in New York City, stretching from the upper part of the city to Harlem, on both sides of Fifth avenue. His opponent, Mr. Benjamin Willis, was one of the most forcible speakers and astute politicians in our State and had a majority of 2,500 to 3,000 to rely upon. The contest occurred, too, in 1875, when the Republicans in New York, as well as in Indiana, played a losing game. Yet Morton's majority was 7,000—the most remarkable victory ever scored. He was re-elected in 1880, but afterward resigned, to accept the appointment as Minister to France, tendered him by President Garfield. Governor Morton is a born peace-maker. He never belonged to any faction in New York, but was the friend of all. In 1880 he was instrumental in bringing Mr. Conkling and General Garfield together. To him men of all factions can easily be assured of a cordial welcome. He is as approachable as was Mr. Lincoln, his door is ever open, and his head is red by blood which runs through his heart. Everybody is his friend.

RECOGNITION FOR NEW YORK.
"New York believes that the time has at last come that her claims should be honored, so believing, the Republicans of that great State with pride earnestly and satisfactorily present her ablest statement, whose business training acquired in a most successful business career, and whose long familiarity with all questions affecting the material prosperity of the country, especially fit him to lift the affairs of the nation out of the rut into which Democratic misrule has plunged it."

(Signed) W. A. Sutherland, A. E. Baxter, D. S. Alexander.

Local Republicans, who are for McKinley hovered about the hotel all day trying to learn what the New Yorkers were doing. B. B. Martindale, who has recently become enthusiastic for the Ohio man called on Mr. Alexander and tried to convince him that it is folly to attempt to prevent Indiana from supporting McKinley.

McKINLEY SUPPORTERS WARM.
"We do not care whether the delegates are instructed for McKinley or not," said Mr. Martindale after he had seen Mr. Alexander. "We shall insist that McKinley men be sent to the convention, and that is better than any instructions."

D. S. Alexander said that it is not true that they came to Indiana at the request of the McKinley men here.

"However," said he, "we have been aware for two weeks of the conditions in this State. It was not until we believed that the State was about to make a great mistake that we decided to come out here and present our claims."

MRS. LANE CAUSED HER DEATH.
A Verdict of Manslaughter in the Emily Hall Case Found Yesterday.

Detroit, March 6.—Mrs. Herman B. Lane was to-day convicted of manslaughter. She and Dr. D. J. Scamman, who was recently adjudged guilty of murder in the first degree, were accused of causing the death of Emily Hall, a young English girl, who came to this city from England and died from malpractice at Mrs. Lane's retreat.

JUROR STETSON FORGIVEN.

Judge Bookstaver Refuses De Lancey Nicoll's Application to Have the Man Punished.

Not that he was guiltless, but because he had been punished enough, Justice Bookstaver refused yesterday to commit Albert Stetson, who was Juror No. 4 in the Levy-Lehman insanity case, for contempt of court, though De Lancey Nicoll was quite as eager to obtain vengeance upon his critic as he was some weeks ago. Stetson was accused of having charged Mr. Nicoll with collusion in having Henry Spreen, Juror No. 5, approached, so that the case, practically lost to the Lehman's, Nicoll's clients, might not go to the jury. It was even said that Stetson made an uncompromising remark upon the conduct of the court.

Justice Bookstaver said yesterday, in denying Mr. Nicoll's application to have Stetson punished: "While I am convinced that the act was sufficiently within the presence of the court to constitute criminal contempt, yet I believe that the defendant did not comprehend the gravity of the offense, and in view of his subsequent disclaimer, I will not punish him. I deny the application."

The remark which Stetson is alleged to have made to Mr. Nicoll after Justice Bookstaver had discharged the jury was this:

"Now that the case is over, I want to say that I have no opinion about it, but I am others on the jury think that when you saw that the case was going against you, you instigated these people to approach the jurors so as to end the case in this way."

PLEADS FOR THE MONEY.
Mrs. Fleming's Lawyer Asks for Part of Her Late Father's Fortune.

No Decision Given.

Whether or not Mary Alice Almont Livingston Fleming, now in jail for the alleged poisoning of Evelyn M. Bliss, her mother, can draw her share of the estate of Robert Swift Livingston, her father, until she shall have been found not guilty of the murder charged was the question argued before Justice Pryor yesterday in Special Term of the Supreme Court.

She has asked for only \$25,000, though her full share, which is now in the hands of the City Chamberlain, amounts to \$82,000.

Referee Lawrence Godkin reported that the money should not be paid over to her so long as she remained in prison.

The referee's report, Justice Pryor said, should have declared whether or not Mrs. Fleming would have to establish her innocence before claiming the fund.

The Justice reserved decision, saying that he would take briefs from counsel on both sides.

PERISHED IN THEIR HOME.
Husband, Wife and Five Children Burned to Death, but the Fire's Origin Is Unknown.

Alma, Wis., March 6.—A family of seven persons perished in their burning home near here last night. G. Oldhouse, a carpenter, lived with his wife and five children in a small house. Neighbors saw the burning building last night, and when the fire was out the bodies of the entire family were found in the ruins. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Fatal Work of a Gas Well.
Mannington, W. Va., March 6.—A gas well at this place broke loose and caught fire to-day, resulting in the burning to death of Patrick Quinn and the fatal burning of T. J. McLaughlin. Six other persons were seriously burned.

Amusement Notes.
W. A. Brady has received models for the scenery of "Under the Polar Star," which he produced at the Academy of Music last season. Brady has also purchased the Western rights for "The Strange Adventure of Mike Brown," and will star Maurice Barrymore in "Roaring Dick and Company."

Mrs. Rosa Whittall will have a boy's part in the new play which she and her husband will present in this city soon.

W. H. Power has engaged John P. Ward for his production of "She and the Sixth." Mr. Ward has been leading comedian in the Potter, Bellevue company. In the new play he will have the role of an eccentric Bostonian.

La Loie Fuller will occupy a box at the Casino this afternoon. "The Lady Slave" people will introduce some new "business" to fit the occasion.

The last matinee of "Burnish" will be given at the American Theatre this afternoon. After the performance the audience will be invited to the stage to examine the Gaiting and Maxim guns.

There will be no matinee at Olympia Music Hall Wednesday. It was announced, but Manager Hammond finds he cannot complete arrangements until Wednesday, March 15.

"Snowflake," a spectacular ballet and opera, by Howard Taylor, will be presented in this city before long.

MURRAY GOES TO PLATT

Abrupt Change of Front by the
Republican President of
the Excise Board.

Should the Raines Bill Pass He May
Become Pooh-Bah of the Local
Liquor Traffic.

SEVERE BLOW TO ANTI-MACHINISTS.

Mr. Murray Will Undertake to Go to
St. Louis as a Delegate, Thereby
Displacing Commissioner
Sloner Collis.

Joseph G. Murray, president of the Board of Excise, hitherto an ardent Brookfield Republican, has severed his connection with that faction and will hereafter be found in the Platt camp.

Within the past few days Mr. Murray has had several interviews with T. G. Platt and Edward Lauterbach, and at the primaries to be held on March 16 he will be found fighting with the "reformers" against his old comrades in the reform ranks. He is a candidate for delegate to the National Republican Convention from the Fifteenth Congressional District against Public Works Commissioner Collis.

When seen yesterday afternoon Mr. Murray admitted that he had enlisted under the Platt banner.

"During the twenty-five years that I have taken an active interest in the Republican party," he said, "I have always been identified with that element in the party that I thought was right. I have become convinced that the so-called 'Platt-Lauterbach' faction is the one that is laboring to build up the party, and as long as I think so I will support it."

"Yes, it is true that I am a candidate to represent the Fifteenth Congressional District at St. Louis and I expect to defeat Collis at the primaries."

Mr. Murray's running mate in the district is David Friedman, a son of ex-Collector Friedman.

The desertion of Murray from the Brookfield camp will be a severe blow to the men who have been fighting Thomas G. Platt and his machine. As the head of the Excise Board he has a tremendous power. He was appointed by Governor Thompson, and until yesterday had been known as one of the most bitter enemies of the machine in this city.

A few weeks ago Murray, with the aid of President Roosevelt, of the Police Board, drafted an Excise bill, which was introduced by Senator Ford. It met with the approval of the Mayor and the friends of the local administration, but has been side-tracked by the action of the Excise Board. Mr. Murray has several times denounced the Raines bill as a piece of vicious legislation. It was said yesterday that he has changed his views and will be a candidate for Deputy Commissioner of Excise for New York County, should the Raines bill become a law.

The incumbent a power greater than is held by any other official in the county, and a large number of the men who have been pulling wires to get the office. The Platt men have made overtures to many of the Brookfield leaders, and many of the latter will work with the Platt men to elect national delegates.

A FIERCE \$300,000 BLAZE.

Gutted Big Manufacturing on Light
Street and in St. John's
Lane.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Policeman Offendutt, on duty at West Broadway and Canal street, saw a blaze on the third floor of No. 7 Light street. The officer turned in an alarm. Before the engines arrived flames were bursting from three floors of the building, and the place was like a furnace. The ground floor of the building, which is a six-story structure, was occupied by the William Radam Microbe Killer Company. The floors above were used by the Bernard Hoffman Embroidery Company. It was in the indelible embroidery material that the fire originated. When the fire engines arrived the flames had gained such a head that the firemen were directed to preventing the spread of the fire to the adjoining property. After five hours of hard work the fire was under control. The entire building was gutted and its contents, for the most part, were in the cellar, the heavy machinery on the top, weakened by flame, gave way.

The damage covered by insurance, is placed as follows: Garvin Machine Company, \$175,000; Uhlman & Co., \$25,000; Radam Microbe Killer Company, \$5,000; building, \$80,000.

The wall of the building along St. John's lane is badly sprung and will probably be torn down.

CONTRADICTS MR. CROKER

Colonel Waring Declares the Tammany
Man Misquoted Figures.

Colonel Waring undertook yesterday to put Mr. Richard Croker in the pillory for publishing "false statements" in his interview, February 19.

They have secured a street cleaning Department and a Commissioner who is provided with \$3,250,000 to do the work for which we had \$1,000,000.

"It may be," said Colonel Waring, "that what Mr. Croker said was not of much consequence, but it is a good rule to tell the truth whenever anybody has printed a falsehood."

Then he went on to show that the Tammany appropriation for 1895 for the year 1892 was \$1,800,000; in 1893, \$2,039,013; and in 1894, \$2,399,524. The "reform" appropriation in 1895 was \$2,704,970, and in 1896, \$2,070,701. The proposed annual increase, the Colonel claimed, was for 1892-3, \$148,437; for 1894-5, \$229,712; for 1895-6, \$336,446; and for 1896-7, \$265,730.

EXPULSED THE SOCIALISTS.

The Brotherhood of Tailors Took Summary Action with Three of Them.

The General Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Tailors held a meeting yesterday and decided to expel Louis Schmidt, M. Sapir and Bernard Cohen, the Socialist officers of the union.

It is charged that they caused dissensions in the union, made preposterous charges against the general officers of the United Garment Workers and did their best to do away with the good effects of the late settlement of the lockout.

J. P. Morgan Has Recovered.

At the residence of J. Pierpont Morgan, the well-known banker, who resided at No. 219 Madison avenue, it was said last night that Mr. Morgan has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to get up.